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## **Soviet Technical Gains** Stressed by CIA Official

By the Associated Press

A Central Intelligence Agency officer said here that abstracts of papers by American natural scientists are sometimes published in the Soviet Union before they appear in United States natural scientific journals. Dr. Herbert Scoville, Jr., as-sistant director of the CIA, said the Soviet abstracting service, operated as "a state matter."

prints sufficient natural scientific

pare in size with 35 volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica each year.

Dr. Scoville said in an address prepared for the National Electronics Conference that Soviet high-school students receive more natural scientific training than do those of the United States.

In 1955, he said, 60 per cent of all Soviet college graduates had specialized in scientific-technical fields, as compared with about 25 per cent in the

United States.

"In engineering alone," he said, "the Soviet Union graduated twice as many as the United States."

He forecast that in 1960 the Soviet Union would graduate 155,000 natural science students. compared with 126,000 in the United States, and in the physical sciences and engineering, 90,000 compared with 65,000.
"If these trends continue," Dr. Scoville said, "it is apparent that soon the Soviets will have a decided adventage in numbers of

cided advantage in numbers of scientific-technical personnel."

He said that narrow specialization in Soviet technical education "tends to create a narrowness of outlook and may well

reduce the Soviet scientist's chances of producing original scientific research."

In areas relating directly to the build-up of national power and military strength, Dr. Scotille of the build-up of strength, Dr. Scotille of the strength ville said, the Soviets have made

ville said, the Soviets have made "remarkable progress and excel in some specialized areas."

He said they have achieved "significant advances" in nuclear research, and high competence in mathematics and aeronautics. He said "they are developing a strong competitive position in the design of modern long-range prolanes"